SATS SENATOR HOAR OF RIS DENO-CRATIC COLLEAGUES.

If They Vote for the Wilson Bill-They Have Swors to Support the Constitution, Which, They Argar, Forbids Protestion, and Ret, Says the Massachusetts Senator, They Are Fighting for a Protection Bill.

Washington, May &-The debate on the Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate early and continued throughout the day, Senator Allen's resolution as to the police assault upon Cozer and his two adjutants having gone ever without discussion or action till to-mor-Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) spoke for two and a half hours in opposition to the Tariff bill, and Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) delivered the sigh installment of his speech against it.

Mr. Hoar's speech was made up largely of invectives against the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and against the "three

dectors" who had prepared the Senate bill-Senators Mills (Texas), Vest (Missouri), and Jones (Arkansas). He held up to ridicule the position of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris, who had got as protection for Tennessee marble a duty of 40 cents per cubic foot in the rough, and 75 cents per cubic foot when sawed and dressed, and yet favored "a tariff for revenue only."

Mr. Hoar declared that from all parts of the country and from all occupations come up one unbroken chorus of loathing and abhorrence for the Wilson bill, for the man who begot it, and for the men who were its godfathers. When he had expressed his conviction that the Finance Committee did not approve the bill, and that most of the men who were to vote for it, when they did so, would violate their oaths to support the Comstitution as they understood it he was asked by Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) whether he meant to say that the persons who would vote for the bill would vioate their oaths.

'I do," was Mr. Hoar's blunt answer. That is a very remarkable charge for the Senator to make of his colleagues in the Senate." Mr. Gray remarked, with a tinge of anger in his manner. tis a very remarkable thing to do," Mr.

It is a very remarkable thing to do," Mr. Hoar said.

"I repel the charge as unworthy of the Senstor from Massachusetts and as unworthy of a Senator in this place," Mr. Gray exclaimed, with increasing anger.

"The Democratic party," said Mr. Hoar, argumentativity, "acquired the confidence of the country in 1892 by a platform which declared that protection was a robbery and a fraud, and was a violation of the Constitution, and they have got a bill now crowded with protection. They have put in it new protecting duties. They have put in it new protecting duties. They have put in it new protecting duties. They have put a duty on sugar, which they are going to increase, for protection, and for nothing else. Now, when that is cone, does the Senator from Delaware think that I am going to be deterred by a little bluster from him? There is no logical secape for a man who says that a duty for protection is robbery and is a violation of the Constitution, and who then comes in and takes an eath that he will support the Constitution as so understood by him. He violates that pledge and that eath when he puts into legislation a new duty or increase of an old duty—both of which this bill does in abundance—for the mere purpose of protection and when it is well known that they could not pass the bill except with the aid of persons who want those duties for protection.

"The Senator," said Mr. Hoar, "is violating the rules of the Senator," said Mr. Hoar, "is violating the rules of the Senator."

their caths?
The Senator," said Mr. Hoar, "is violating the rules of the Senate."
I leave it to that tribunal, the public." Mr. Gray replied, "as to who has violated the proprieties and the duties which a Senator owes to bis constituents.

Gray replied, "as to who has violated the proprieties and the duties which a Senator owes to his constituents."

After some further interchange of remarks in the same aprit, Mr. Gray made the point of order that Mr. Hoar had charged his colleagues with violating their caths by their action in the Senate.

The point of order was overruled by the presiding officer (Mr. Gallinger, Rep., N. H.), and Mr. Hoar went on with his speech.

Mr. Hoar occupied the floor for two and a half hours. When he resumed his seat, Mr. Gray rose and said that if anything were needed to demonstrate how gigantic a task was presented in taking down the artificial edifice of protection, the debate and the experience of the last five weeks would have surplied it. Every attempt, he said, to approach the monstrous aggregation of foily and greed, known as the McKinley law, had been met on every side by those who had raised a clamor against the effort of the people to come to their own again. Corporate greed, private avaries, and all that had been bred by years of high protection, of the worst feelings of humanity, were arrayed in solid phalanx against even the most moderate attempt to ameliorate the conditions of high protection, which had at length culminated in widespread ruin and want. The country was living to-day under the provisions of the McKinley act, and the climax had come in organized idleness marching on the highways and summoning the legislative power of the country to do its mass and rapine were claiming for themselves. They were claiming that the national Legislature should be the cure all for all evils and that they should have the assistance of Congressional action in order to supplement the

claimed for themselves the ministers of idiences and raphae were claiming for themselves. They were claiming that the national Legislature should be the cure-all for all evils, and that they should have the assistance of Congressional action in order to supplement the deficiencies of their own capacity.

Mr. Hoar ascribed to Mr. Gray a marvellous gift of wrapping himself in his own virtue and of imputing to others what he was constantly doing himself.

Here was a bill, Mr. Hoar added, that was dotted and crowded all over with protection, and ret Senators on the other side who declared that the Constitution prohibited such protection were prepared to vote for it.

Mr. Gray said that he did not propose to vote for a protective duty on sugar, and that he supposed that the Senator from Massachusetts understood the difference between a protective duty and a revenue duty.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) said he could not avoid feeling that the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had behind it the local, selfish Interest of the people, Fogardless of the interests of other people. Such protection as the Senator from Massachusetts had expounded and advocated was simply communism. It was a cry that unless aid was given by law the industries of the country would perish. That was also Coxevism. Protection, Mr. Palmer declared, was the most defusive of all the terms employed in modern politics. It was the cry of "Heip! help! help! help! Save us or we perish." That was the language of the Senator from Massachusetts. The language of Coxevism was "Help! labor, or blood. The Government must furnish a day's labor to every man at fair wages." That was the essence of protection.

Mr. Hale iHen., Me.! asked Mr. Palmer to indicate what bill it was that he supposed the people lavored. Was it the bill champloned by the Senator from Wisconsin as the season of five the Senator from Wisconsin as the sugar Trust bill? No two of these bills, Mr. Hale added, were alike. The bill reported by the Senator from Wisconsin as the sugar T

which bill it was that the cenator from that of supposed the people (avored.

Mr. Paimer replied that the country had dis-approved the Mckinley act, and would regard any of the pending bills as preferable to it.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) took the floor and deliv-ered the sixth part of his speech against the Tariff bill. He retained the floor till 4:40, when he yielded for a motion to proceed to ex-ecutive business. when he risiness for a motion of the cultive business.

The presiding efficer, Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) laid before the Senate the credentials of John Patton, Jr., appointed as Senator from Michigan in place of the late Senator Stockbridge, and they were read and laid on the

The presiding officer also laid before the thate the New York and New Jersey Bridge II, which was referred to the Committee on liminerce. Commerca.
The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Mills (Dem. Tex.), proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and, at 3:10 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

LOUISIANA PROTESTS AGAIN.

This Time the Tariffon Rice is Objectionable and a Fight in Proposed.

NEW OBLEANS, May 8.-The Board of Trade. which includes all the rice dealers of this city. sent a telegram to the Louisiana Senators today protesting against the change made in the rice schedule of the Tariff bill, and declaring that if adopted it would ruin the rice industry. They called upon the Senators to vote arainst the rice schedule. The McKinley solid made the duty of uncleaned rice 1 is cents, the Wilson bill made it one cent, and the Senate now reduces it to three-quarters of a cent duty per bound in both the McKinley and Wilson bills. It is reduced now to one-fourth of a cent. The changes are supposed to be made in the interest of the New York importers, and they take the rice planters here by surprise. There was no suspicion that they would be made, it is charged that the abanges would encourage fraud, and that a great deal of cleaned rice would be brought in as ancleaned and dissolved in order to pay a lower rate of duty. dustry. They called upon the Senators to

THENTY WOMEN MADE DOCTORS.

Sown and Cap, High Collar and Four-th hand Tie Their Graduation Dress, Twenty young women got diplomas in medicine last night. Two are married women. They were all members of the class of '94 of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. The thirty-first annual commencement was held in Chickering Hall, which was jammed full of friends of the young women. The new doctors, dressed in long bl rowns and wearing mortar-board hats, high collars and four-in-hand neckties, sat on the platform. The New York Ladies' Orchestra

platform. The New York Ladies' Orchestra sat behind them. The dean of the cellege. Prof. Phothe J. B. Wart, made an address. Then the hippocratic cath was administered by Prof. M. Belle Brows.

The young women got their diplomas next. After they got them they filed off the viatform to seats in the front row. The prizes were distributed by men, who made little speeches to each of the recipients.

The Bev. Dr. John Hall concluded the exercises with an address, in the course of which he said he hadn't presshed any sermon on woman's suffrage yet, and hadn't made up his mind just how he stood on the question. He also said that he and a bachelor friend of his had each received a circular from the women who are organizing the new society for the reformation of husbands which was told about in The Sun some days ago.

HOW TO SAVE A DIME.

If You Go to Coney Island Every Day for a Year You Can Save \$36.50,

If you know how to work it you can save 10 cents every time you go to Coney Island. At the beginning of the season the Brooklyn, Bath and West had Ballroad officials made a contract with the Culver route officials by which the latter got 5 cents on every ticket sold from South Brooklyn to Coney Island or

sold from South Brooklyn to Coney Island or vice versa, but no reference was made to a ticket sold at a terminus to an intermediate station. The through fare is 15 cents. The strolley line charges but 10 cents to Coney Island, and it takes only twelve minutes longer to make the trip.

In order to compete with the trolley and not lose meney to the Culver people, the B. B. and W. E. officials have now given orders to sell tickets to Unionville, or other intermediate stations for a nickel. When you arrive at Unionville you needn't leave the car, but you will have to pay the conductor another nickel for the rest of the trip, thus bringing the fare to the island down to an equality with that of the trolley. If you buy your ticket at one terminus for the other terminus you must pay a dime plus the nickel due to the Culver people.

BOTH SLATERS IN BELLEVUE.

The Wife Drunk Twice is a Day, Though, and the Husband Caly Once.

Mrs. Kate Slater, a laundress living at 238 East Forty-first street, walked into Bellevue Hospital Monday morning intoxicated. She oft two hours later sobered up. An hour later her husband, Joseph, who is a stone mason walked in, also inebriated, and two hours later his wife came back again under the influence of drink. It is a rare thing for husband and wife to be inmates of the alcoho'ic ward of the hospital at one time, and Dr. Tieter was sur-

"He drinks and abuses me."
"That's just like a woman," retorted Slater angrily. "Women never do tell the truth. It's il her fault. all her fault."

Slater was discharged yesterday morning and his wife was sent to the Charity Hospital a little later. She has been in the alcoholic ward four times within a year. Drink has brought on gastritis, and she will die unless she stops drinking.

JERSEY CITY'S ALDERMEN.

The New Board Organized and Two Officials Appointed by It. The new Board of Aldermen in Jersey City organized last night. Alderman-at-large

Reuben Simpson, who is the presiding officer, pecupied the chair. John E. Scott was elected City Clerk for his twenty-seventh consecutive term. J. Wallace Scott was elected Sealer of Veights and Measures, to succeed Capt. Weights and Measures, to succeed Capt.

"Jack" Graham. Capt. Graham expects to be
appointed City Marshal as soon as the reform
Legislature legislates Marshal T. C. Long out
of office. If it should happen that the bill
legislating Marshal Long out of office should
not pass Capt. Graham will be out in the cold.
William Neill was appointed Building Inspector to succeed ex-Alderman Mearthur,
who expects to be appointed a Street and
Water Commissioner when the Legislature
makes it possible for Mayor Wanser to appoint
Republicans in that Board to take the place of
the present Democratic members.

White Plains Reformers Win and Retoles. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 8, - The village most exciting in the history of the village, and resulted in a complete victory for the so-called reform element, which is composed of those dissatisfied with the manner in which the

disatisfied with the manner in which the finances of the village have been conducted for soveral years past. The Reformers having elected the three new Trustees, the Board now stands four to two in their favor.

The victors are celebrating to-night. A procession headed by the White Plains brass/hand and the White Plains drum corps is parading the streets. The four Reform Trustees, Measrs. Hehill. Long. Young, and Barnes, are in a carriage and are followed by 1,200 people on foot and in convevances of all kinds. They have a supply of fireworks and fire them as they march. Many of the houses are decorated.

House of Representatives, WASHINGTON, May 8.-In the House to-day the bill to purchase a site for the Government Printing Office was recommitted to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with instructions to report a bill providing for the erection of a printing office on ground siready erection of a printing office on ground already in the possession of the United States. This was agreed to by a vote of 149 to 39, after a long discussion of the policy which it foreshadowed of erecting public buildings upon the public reservations of the city.

The Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1830, was taken up in Committee of the Whole and read a first time, and made the unfinished business on the calendar, after a brief explanation of its provisions by Mr. Cummings Dem., N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Eumors of Revolution in Argentian. WASHINGTON, May 8 .- Senor Zeballor, the Argentine Minister to the United States, told a reporter to-day that the despatches from Buenes Ayres, announcing a political revolution and serious financial crisis as imminent

tion and serious financial crisis as imminent in the Argentine Republic were not well founded.

The farmers of Argentina." said Sefior Zeballos. "have suffered from the loss of orgon by the drought of last fail and this spring, which burned the ground and rendered it incompanies. Their condition is bad, but no such thing as general financial distress is apprehended, and no one, as far as I know, looks for any political complications to grow out of the situation."

Republican State League Busting Head-

The State League of Republican clubs has been notified to get out of its rooms at 1,122 Broadway, and Secretary James B. Townsend is hustling to find new quarters. The League's lease expired on May 1. As its headquarters is also the headquarters of the Milholland movement, that its publican faction is likely to be put on the street too.

WESTWOOD, N. J., May 8 .- Westwood to-day, by a vote of 94 to 14, decided to cut itself loose from Washington township and become a borough. An election will be held the latter part of this month for borough officers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE THE GREAT SAVING

That can be made on PURNITURE by buying from as as retailing manufacturers cannot be appreciated until a view of our stock is taken. IN MANY CASES THE SAVING IS 30 TO 50 PER CENT.

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est styles that can be found in elegant upholatering. from \$54 to \$1,000. CEO. C. FLINT CO..

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THE GORMAN COMPROMISE. HOW IT DIFFERS FROM THE WIL-SON MARRSHIPT.

It Molps More American Industries than the Wilson Bill," Says Representative Stev-ens;" Rains Fewer," Says Senator A drich Washington, May 8.—The bulky document placed on the desks of the Senators in executive session yesterday afternoon, and officially described as the amendments proposed to the Wilson Tariff bill by the Finance Committee which reported it to the Senate on March 20, is aiready becoming known as the Gorman com-promise. It is so apparent new that the 403 proposed amendments completely change the nature of the bill as it passed the House of Representatives that it will not be surprising if the name of the member from West Virginia, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is dropped altogether, and a rechristening held at which the name of the Marvland Senator shall be substituted. The revised measure appears to be acceptable to nobody except that class of Democratic Senators who withheld their support from it until they got all the protection

they asked for. A study of the bill will show that important concessions were made to every Fenator supposed to be antagonistic to the bill as originally reported by the Finance Committee, and the only Democrat who now holds aloof and refuses to ac-cept the Republican bill is Senator Hill. His colleague, Senator Murphy, it is true, has not yet made a public statement of his attitude, but there is the best authority for say-ing that he has agreed to support the bill after making his fight upon the income tax proposition. Senator Smith of New Jersey now comes out boldly and says that except so far as the income tax proposition is concerned he is not inclined to find fault with the bill in Its present shape, and then announces that he will support it whether the income tax feature is eliminated or not.

The free traders in Congress do not like the bill at all, and do not hesitate to denounce it as a very poor imitation of the McKinley law They are all very severe in their criticisms of the members of the Finance Committee for being so thoroughly hoodwinked by the protection Democrats and the Republicans. Senators Mills, Cockrell, and other radical tariff reformers are not saying much at present, but it is well known that they feel that the Finance Committee has made a most abject and cowardly surrender of principle, and they will certainly oppose many features of the bill It is not thought, however, that they will allow their antagonism to earry them to the point o

will certainly oppose many features of the bill. It is not thought, however, that they will allow their antagonism to carry them to the point of voting against the measure, but Senator Milla, as the representative of the free trade element, will certainly take occasion to explain to the Senate and the country the true nature of the bill that has now been promulgated as a Demecratic measure.

The statements made for publication to-day by Representative Reed, Senator Aldrich, and others illustrate accurately the feelings of the Republicans with regard to the bill, and if many Democrats both in the Senate and the House would express their opinions with equal frankness they would endorse every word uttered by these Republican leaders. Every line of the new bill testifies to the fact that it is formed on protection lines, beginning with the change of ad valorem to specific rates. The character of other changes was shown by Mr. Hoar to-day, when he accused Senator Harris, a member of the Finance Committee, of having had a substantial duty placed on marble imported to compete with the Tennessee product. The willy old Senator appreciated that slience is golden in some cases, and in spite of his love of talking he managed to hold his tongue. Senator Gray was not so discreet, however, and his burst of indignation at Mr. Hoar's charge, that the Democrats had violated their pledges and bartered away their votes to the compromisers who have arranged the present bill, reveals the intensity of feeling on the part of those Senators who feel that they have been fooled into endorsing a very un-Democratic bill. As usual, the able and shrewd Senator Gorman, who, it is understood, was the organizer and manager of the movement that has solidified the Democrate in the Senate in favor of the protection compromise escapes criticism both from his own side and from the Republican Senators. The Heryland Benator and his colleague who participated in the love feast conference of last week think that all is smooth sailing before them now, an

opportunity to point out some of the inconsistencies of the Democratic party is offered to be overlooked, and the Republicans intend to make the most of it.

The Republican steering committee has decided that there shall be full and free discussion on every proposition contained in the bill, but they have no idea when the voting on the proposed amendments will becommenced. Senator Aldrich holds that the amendments recently submitted have not yet been considered by the Finance Committee, and he thinks until this is done they will not be formally taken up in the Senate. Mr. Aldrich also thinks there may be further amendments necessary before the majority get their bill ready for a vote of the Senate. Under the circumstances the Senator does not look for a test of strength on any of the amendments for several days.

While discussing the compromise bill with Representative Stevens of Massachusetts, one of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, to-night in the lobby of the Arlington Hotel, the question arose as to the actual merits of the new bill. Some one asked Senator Aldrich the direct question:

"Putting all political issues aside, and viewing the compromise bill from a business standpoint, how does it compare with the Wisson bill." replied the Rhode Island Senator, after a moment's heattation.

"It would put it in this way," remarked Representative Stevens." It helps more American industries than the Wilson bill."

JERRY SIMPSON'S SHOES,

A Constituent Says They Can Beat Any Opponent in the Seventh Kansas District. Washington, May 8 .- Representative Jerry Simpson spent a more restful night, but is still quite weak. A letter was received from an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Simpson this morning, in which he said that if Mr. Simpson morning, in which he said that if Mr. Simeson was not able to take an active part in the campaign in the Seventh Kansas district let him send in his stead a pair of his old shoes, as they would be sufficient to beat any opponent who could be induced to run against him.

WASHINGTON, May 8,-It is announced that the Japanese Government has issued an ordinance for the purpose of restraining and regulating emigration from Japan to other coun-While the Japanese, unlike the Chinese, do not emigrate in large numbers, there has been some complaint in California and other Pacific coast States about Japanese lation, it has been claimed, of United States law. The fact appears to be that these people have,

To Restrain Japanese Emigration,

as a rule, been the victims of persons in Japan who have acted as agents for tramp steamers, and have collected passengers at small rates of passage by promises of work in the United States. States.

The Japanese Government has now taken the matter in its own bands and has issued regulations which will effectually prevent the recurrence of such transactions. One rule enforced under the new ordinance will be that no emigrant will be permitted to leave Japan to go to any country where his coming would be in violation of the law of that country.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was sixty, of which forty-three were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and dasth. Among the appointments were these in New York:

Miss Louise Rabbyth, Beckman, vice C. A. Miller, dead; H. D. Insercon, Serth Fitcher, vice M. a. Newboun, removed; Saight Randall Fitcher, vice C. E. Rabbyth, Bremoved; Elizabeth Hellman, Williamshridge, vice Morris White, removed.

WASHINGTON, May &. - The Treasury Department was advised late yesterday that \$1,200,000 in gold had been sugaged for export shipment to-day from New York. This shipment of gold will reduce the gold reserve helow \$34,000,000. Further shipments are expected this week.

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AGREED ON FOOTBALL RULES. How the Intercollegiate Game Will be Player Herenfter.

The committee of experts, engaged in revising the intercollegiate football rules, held final meeting yesterday at the University A. C. Alexander Moffatt, Princeton; Walter Camp. Yale; J. C. Bell, University of Pennsylvania Dr. W. A. Brooks, Harvard; Dr. P. J. Dashiel

Lehigh. The discussion hinges mainly on proposed alterations in rules 30 and 35. After a length; debate an important recommendation was formulated relating to momentum mass plays. A considerable change was made in the rule regarding safety touches. The changes proposed by the committee and approved by the University A. C. read as follows:

Rule 1-Section E .- The insertion of the words

Rule 1—Section E.—The insertion of the words "or punt," so as to read: "Kick out is a drop kick, place kick or punt, made by a player of the side which has touched the ball down in its own seal or into whose touch-ingual the ball has gone."

Rule 6—Tha omission of the words "without touching the dreaser person of any player after the kick "as as to read: "A soal is obtained by kicking the ball, in any way except a punt, from the field of play over the cross bar or post of the opponents' goal."

Rule 8—The introduction of a signal by the man intending to make a fair catch. The rule to read: "A fair catch he a catch made direct from a kick by one of the opponents (or a punt, out by one of the same side), provided the man intending to make the catch indicates that intention by holding up his hand when running for the ball, and also makes a mark with his heel upon catching it, and no other of his side touches the ball, if he be thrown after catching a ball he shall get off the be thrown after catching a ball he shall get off the better of the hand in the shall get off the better of the hand in the shall get off the side and the cannot ing distance. After having raised his band he cannot run with the ball, but must take his fair catch if he succeed in making one.

Rule 14—The addition of a new official. "the linesman. The area of the second of

Sanator Aldrich said to-night that the Hepublicans propose to devote some time to morrow to a discussion of the political status of the Democratic party in connection with the compromise bill. He says that too good an opportunity to point out some of the inconsistencies of the Democratic party is offered to be overlooked, and the Republicans intend to be overlooked, and the Republicans intend to be overlooked. (c) The retarge is judge of the position and progress of the bail, and his decision is flust in all points not covered by the unipere.

(c) "Both unipere and referres shall use whisties to indicate cessation of play on foots and downs. The linesums shall use a stop watch in timinst the game.

(d) "The unipers shall permit no coaching either by substitutes, coaches, or any one insuid the ropes. If such coaching occurs he shall warn the offender, and upon the second offence must bere him sent behind the ropes for the remainder of the game.

(e) "The linesums shall, under the advice of the reference, mark the distance gained or localist the progress of the pay, and upon tequest of the uniper shall give testimony upon any undecessary religibles, of offsing but he mar undecessary religibles of the paying, or holding; but he mar undecessary religibles of continuing the mark under appealed to prany player or captain. He spail also, under direction of (f) "Quily one official representative for each side shall come upon the field of play in case of an accident to a player."

But is 16—The alteration in playing time, the rule to read "thirty-five" instead of ferty-five minutes each half. Hule 18—A new provision that an actual kick shall

read "thirty-five" instead of feety-five minutes each half.

Bulls 18—A new provision that an actual kick shall be made where rules call for it. The rule therefore to read: "The capitals shall fees up before the commencement of the capital shall be made where the color of coal or of kick-off. The same shall have kickly fin two successive halves. In all cases where the rule provides for a kick the half must be actually kicked the distance of at least ten yards into the opponents' is frittery unless stopued by the opponents.

Hule 20—To provide against kicking into touch or kick-off. The rule to read. "The ball shall be kicked off at the beginning of each half, and whenever a goal has been obtained the side which has fost the goal shall kick off. If the half go into touch before it is touched by an opponent, it shall go as a kick-off to the opponent.

Rule 23. Section 11—To prevent fouling the ball inside the opponents."

Rule 24. Section 11—To prevent fouling the ball inside the opponents. "It also the same half inside the opponents."

Rule 25—The expansion of the rule to make the large. The companion of the rule to make the

Sain 24. Section to The opponents."

Sain 24. Section to To prevent founds the ball inside the opponents' ten-yard line. Buile to read: "If a player when off side touch the ball inside the opponents' ten-yard line, the ball shall go as a touch back to the outponents."

But 25—The expansion of the rule to make the meaning more clear. The rule to read: "Ne object the touch and the meaning more clear. The rule to read: "Ne object shall lay his hands upon, or by the use of his hands of arms, interfere with an opponent unless he, himself, or that opponent has the ball. That is, the players of the side which has pussession of the ball can observed the opponents with the budy of its ball can observed the opponents with the budy of its ball can observed the opponents with the budy of its ball can observed the opponents with the budy of its ball can observed the opponents with the budy of its game there is the sail to pean their opponents out of the way in breaking through whan the ball is an opponent with the play of the game of side play, or holding an opponent, unless whatsower, shall continue mere than three unnutes. (b) "The penalty for fools or violation of rules, except where otherwise provided, shall be, when the of reading aids has the ball, the ball surned side of the opponents for a down the sail across the goal has a fine opponents for a down the sail across the goal has a fine opponent for a down the sail across the goal has a fine of the fine opponents for a down the sail across the goal has a fine of the fine opponents for a down the sail across the goal has a fine of the sail the first player when off said interfere with an apponent trying for a fair catch. It concludes him, only half the intervaning distance shall be the limit showed."

Rule 29—Attered to provide for the first event apponent trying for a fair catch. The sail to read! "If a player when off said interfere with an opponent trying for a fair catch. It come is a first while fair for the sail parts of the sail parts of the sail parts of the s

DRINK



ELEANOR'S FIRST PLUNGE.

TACHT LAUNCHED AT BATH. he Will Be Handsomely Fitted Out, Quite Spredy, and Will Cost About \$300,000 ... A Two Yours' Cruise Around the World Proposed by Owner Slater-What the

Eleanor Will Look Like When Finished.

WILLIAM A. SLATER'S FINE STRAM

BATH Ma., May 8.-The yacht Eleanor was launched to-day at 2:38 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Slater and their 7-year-old daughter Eleanor, Mr. and Mrs Charles Sackett of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sears, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Zerrahn, all of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonough of New York, Mrs. Peck (Mrs. Slater's mother) of Norwich, Miss Palmer of Norwich, Francis Bartistt of Boston, R. H. Williams of New York, Seth Sprague of Boston, and a large retinue of maids and offieers attendant arrived this morning and witnessed the launch.

The Eleanor is owned by William A. Slater of Norwich, Conn., a member of the New York and Eastern yacht clubs. Mr. Slater is one of the best known yachtsmen in the country, and on his old yacht, the Sagamore, has carried the American flag to almost every port in the

hogany, with polished floor; luxurious couches are arranged on either side, while an open freplace lends its hemelike glow to the surroundings. The saloon is to contain an elemant upright plano, cabinet. Ac., and oil paintings to the value of about \$60,000 will be added to please the eys. Abatt the saloon are staterooms and bath for governess, nurse, and femals are vants.

added to please the eys. Abait the saloen are stategooms and bath for governess, nurse, and female sevrants.

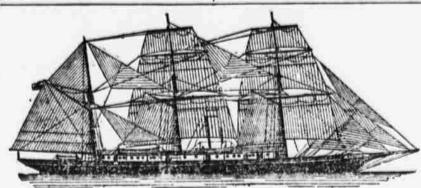
The house on main deck is of steel, finished in panelled mahogany outside with brass rails and stanchions around top. Within the deck house is located the dining room, social hall, pantry, laundry, drying room, galley, Captain's dining room, and Captain's stateroom.

The dining room is finished in mahogany and furnished similar to the saloen with open fireplace, sofas, an electric piano, &c. Abatt of the dining room is the social hall, inished in harmony with the dining room. A stairway of elaborate design leads to the saloen below from this room.

On the starboard side there is a passage from the dining room forward, leading through pantry, gailey, &c., thus maintaining communication between the after and forward part of the yacht without exposure to the weather. Between the boiler and engine hatches is located the laundry and drying room, fitted with the necessary tubs, racks, steam pipes, &c. Forward of the boiler hatch is the galley, finished with white glazed tiles on the sides, and provided with range, ice chests, dressers, sinks, and all necessary dish racks, &c. The Captain's dining room and stateroom are tastefully finished in white mahogany.

"On the forward berth deck immediately forward of the boiler room buikhead are the officers' messroom and staterooms, two guesta' staterooms and bethrooms finished in ash, with front of berths, bureaus, &c., of mahogany and litted with marble washstaffa.

Forward of the officers' accommodations are the quarters for the petty officers, and the



The Eleanor, which will cost something like \$300,000 when completed, is, in some respects, the finest steam yacht ever built in this country, which is saying a good deal when boats like the Atalanta and Alva are taken into consideration. She was especially designed to meet Mr. Slater's requirements by Naval Architect Charles Riggeley Hanscom, a gentleman whose talent as a designer of all classes of yessels is well known throughout the country. The principal ends sought in the vessel were seaworthiness and strength combined with a

The principal ends sought in the vessel were seaworthiness and strength combined with a large sail area and superbly finished interior. As it is Mr. Sister's intention to take a two years' cruise round the world, Mr. Hanscom, with this idea in view decided to build a yacht with a large sail plan, so that if at any time the engines or coal gave out her skipper would find himself with a full-rigged bark under his command, perfectly able to withstand any weather and to show her heels to the majority of sailing craft.

Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 231 feet: length l. w. l., 208 feet: length keel, 185 feet: beam, extremo, 32 feet: depth of hold, 17 feet 5 inches: mean draught, 13 feet 4 inches: displacement, 1.133 tons.

The accompanying description, taken from Poresi and Stream, gives a fairly good idea of what the Eleanor is like, It says:

"She is constructed of steel throughout, with water railast tanks forming a double bottom forward and aft of the machinery spaces. The hull is minutely subdivided by transverse and longitudinal bulkheads into a large number of water-light commartments, and no doors are cut in the bulkheads below the water-light commartments are ample and luxurious. The cabin arrangements are shown in the accompanying engravings.

"The cabin arrangements are ample and luxurious. The cabin arrangements are shown in the accompanying engravings.

"The cabin arrangements are ample and luxurious. The cabin arrangements are shown in the accompanying engravings.

"The cabin arrangements are ample and luxurious. The cabin arrangement are smile and finished in polished hard wood and marbic. Adjoining the owner's room is the nursery, complete in all its appointments. On the opposite side of the passage there is another suite of rooms, consisting of two staterooms, nursery, and bath, which are equally well fitted and finely finished. These rooms, in connection with the linen closets and pantry, occupy the space forward of the main saloon.

"The main saloon is finished in panelled ma-

of it. When the referee or umpure gives a side five or tone yards the resulting down shall be counted the first down.

(b) The man who puts the ball in play in a serimmare cannot put it up not it has touched some third man. That down it was any other player than the one put ling the ball in play and the man opposite him, for you can be not in the touch man for any other player than the one put ling the ball in play and the man opposite him, play nor an which more than three start before the ball is in play, nor shall more than three start before the ball is in play, nor shall more than three men group for that purpose more than five yards back from the point where the ball is put in play. The possible plays from a fair to touching the ball in and slicking it, or waking is with it for a down, the rule to read: "If the ball go into touch, whether it bound back or not, a player of the side which touched it down must bring it to the apet where the line was crossed, and there either is ther

1. "Touch it in with both hands, at right angles to
the touch line, and then kick it; or,

2. Wake out with it at right angles to the touch line,
any distance not less than five, nor more than fifteen
yards, and there put it down for a scriumage, first deciaring how far he intends waiting.

yards, and there put it down for a scrimmage, first de-ciaring how far he intends walking.

"The man who puts the ball in must face the field or the opponents goal, and he slote can have his foot out-side the touch line. Any one, except him, who puts his hands or feet between the ball and the opponents' goal is off side."

Fails 35 - Allowing a man kicking a ball out only one chance instead of two, and the insertion of an excep-tion designed to increase drop kicking. The rule to read: "A side, which has made a touch back or a safety, must kick out, except as otherwise provides; from not more than twenty five yards cutside the kickers' goal. rota not more than twenty dive yards outside the kinkers goal.

In the second points touch before striking a player, it must be kicked out arain; and if this occurs twice in succession, it shall go to the opponents as in tonce, on the twenty, dweyrard line on the side where it went out, "At the Rick out the opponents must be on the twenty diveyard line or hearse their own goal, and the kickers' side must be behind the ball when kicked, or be adjudged off side.

"should a second touch back result before four dawns have been played, the side defending the scal may have the choice of a down on the Zeyard line or a kick out.

Exception... "Whenever a side has tried a drop hick at the goal upon the first down inside of the twenty. They ard line and the result has been a fouch back, the line of kick out shall be the sentent the noestice of the opponents, and the kickers side must be behind the ball when it is kicked."

THE YIGILANT STILL ON THE WAYS.

Capt, Jeffrey of the Columbia Cas Se Her Navigator, and He Probably Will, The work of sandpapering and smoothing the Vigilant's Tobin bronze bottom, which has been going on at Port Jefferson for the past few days, was not completed yesterday, and the gallant cup winner did not go off the ways, as was expected. Capt. Haff thinks that she will be launched to-day or to-morrow. While it is certain that the Vigilant will go abroad, it has not been definitely decided what alterations will be made to her hull or who is to make them. Nat Herreshoff has his own ideas as to what ought to be done, and it is said that Capt. Haff holds some views in this respetoo. So it was whispered yesterday that until this little difference is settled it is a question whether the Vigilant will be fitted out at Bristol or New York. She was built entirely for racing on this side of the water and not to stand a trip across the Atlantic, and it is said that she will be materially attentioned before leaving here. It is also the belief that a number of her steel plates above the water line will be replaced by Tobin breats plates.

It is rumored that Capt, Hank Haff will not go across on the Vigilant, but will leave by steamer and meet the Vigilant, out will leave by steamer and meet the Vigilant, out will leave by steamer and meet the Vigilant, out will leave by steamer and meet the Vigilant, out will leave by steamer and meet the Vigilant on the other side. The position of navigator has been offered to Capt I. A. Jeffrey of the schooner yacht Columbia. Capt Jeffrey, who has been sailing rachts off and on for the past twenty-six years is one of the best known of American skippers. He has had command of the schooner Marguerits and the sloop yacht Mystery. He is very anxious to accept the Gould's offer, and says the entire matter resis with his present employer. J. T. Perkins.

There has been some talk of putting a skag on the Vigilant to make her smarter in stars; but in view of the fact that she is schoduled to leave here inside of three weeks, it is doubtful if anything can be done to improve her in that short spaces of time. The tioulde, Hank Haff, and the Herreshoffs, it is said, are discussing a slightly smaller rig for her races abroad. and it is said that she will be materially

WINCHESTER'S

HYPOPHORPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is an excel-tent proparation for Consumptives, for Coughs, for Wush Lange, Thrond Biscenses, Lans of Finnis, Poor Appentite, and for easy form of Gen-eral Behlitty, 27 he sure and get WINCHESTER Proparation. 31 and 32 per bottle. Sold by draggista. WINCHESTER & CO., Chambers, 1432 William Mt., New York,

forecastle for the crew. The ventilating and plumbing systems are most complete in all details.

"The propelling power consists of a vertical inverted direct acting triple expansion engine with cylinders 18, 28, and 45 inches diameter by 30 inches stroke. Steam will be supplied by two steel Scotch boilers, each 12 feet 6% inches long and 12 feet 5 inches diameter. The total grate surface is 120 aquars feet and the working pressure 105 pounds. The propeller is four-biaded. 10 feet 4% inches diameter and 11 feet 0 inches to 12 feet pirch. The yacht is also provided with a liyde patent steam windlass, a Williamson steam steerer, and a distiller and ice machine. She is fitted with a complete electric plant, including a powerful search light, and besides the ordinary signal and other lights, the deck will be illuminated and everything done to give comfort to the guests, officers, and crew.

"The vessel is bark rigged, the area of her principal sails being 10,185 square feet. The following are the dimensions of her spars; Length of mizzen mast, deck to hounds, 51 feet; foremast, deck to hounds, 43 feet iinches; mainmast, deck to hounds, 43 feet; inches; mainmast, deck to hounds, 51 feet; foremast, deck to hounds, 49 feet; inches; mainpomast, including topgaliant, 53 feet 4 inches; lorelopmast, including topgaliant, 56 feet 6 inches; forelopmast, including topgaliant, 56 feet 6 inches; forelopmast, including topgaliant, 47 feet 6 inches; lowerit outboard, 34 feet 6 inches; main gaff, 18 feet; fored path 48 feet; maintopadi pard, 48 f

people and clubmen present, and the Twenty-sixth street side of the Garden, with its row after row of glistening shirt fronts, inter-spersed with the more brilliant coloring of the ladies' tollets, were reminiscent of the opera

spersed with the more brilliant coloring of the ladies' toilets, were reminiscent of the opera season.

In view of the tightness of the money market, the prices ruled unusually high. The majority of horses sold were between the ages of 5 and 8 years, and as the majority of them combined style, knee action, and speed they were worth every cent they brought. The star price of the night was when 0. H. P. Belmont paid \$4.500 for Sundown, a grand looking bey gelding, 16 hands I inch, with a high knee action and great burst of apeed. He had only been sent around the arena once when A. H. Moore of the Cloverdell Stock Farm, near Philadelphia, bid \$2,000, He was promptly raised a hundred by n Mr. Eldridge, who was bidding for Oliver H. P. Belmont. One or two outsiders put in a bid, but soon Moore and Eldridge had it all to themselves. At \$100 a clip Sundown's price quickly rose to \$4,000, offered by Mr. Eldridge, and he was sent around the ring once more to show what he could do. Mr. Moore then bid \$4,100, when Mr. Eldridge settled all opposition by raising him \$400. Summary follows: lady Clare, ch. m. 161 hands; A. P. Gardner. \$550 Firehdly, Dr. g. 153 hands; F. M. Ware. New port. Bid. m., 16 hands; A. F. Gardner. \$255 Firehdly, Dr. g. 153 hands; F. M. Ware. New port. B. 154 hands; F. M. Ware. New port. B. 155 hands; F. M. P. Dongias. 425 Crose-matched pair of gray and brown actions as ellipse. 1,200

Cross-matched part of gray and towns scaling.
Shadrach and San Harrason, 16 hands, E. P.
Berwind
Joe, tr. g. 15: hands, J. t. k. Dier.
Tangier, roan E. 16:5 hands, George E. Sheldon,
Joe, tr. g. 15: hands, J. t. k. Dier.
Path bay petitings, Ren Ali and Manchevier, 16:1
hands Chiver Ames, Boston, Vass.
Lairme, Ca. H., 16:0 hands, C. T. Berney.
Haftus, etc. g., 16:5 hands, recogn Wissey.
Fair chestinus getdings, testary and Cuckoo, 16:
hands; G. W. Halop.
Santiown, b. g., 16:1 hands; C. H. F. Belmont
Aline, 16:1 hands; W. H. Pavidson
Vindes, Co. 15:5 hands; Matt Byrnes.
Pair chestinus getdings, Lawrance and Lottus, 16:2
hands; Matt Evres.
Vindes, Ch. c. 15:5 hands; M. H. F. Belmont
Pair hay getdings, Lawrance and Lottus, 16:2
hands; Matt Evres.
Vixen, br. m., 16:5 hands; O. H. F. Belmont,
Pair ray getdings, selim and salestin, 16:2
hands; Mr. Jackson
Bantam, b. g. 16:3 hands; W. W. bherman
Handman, E. J. J. Bands; W. W. bherman
Handman, E. g., 16:1 hands; B. S. Nicholas
Jessica, Ch. U., 16 hands; Hryce Alien
Pair chestinus getdings, Crib and Jack Front, 16:3
hands; C. e. Handwin
limptampton, ch. g., 10:1 hands; F. M. Hoose
vett
Builf Boy, b. g., 16 hands; Cuan, A. O'Donahue. 1,050 Buily Boy, b g. 15 bands; Cuan & O Donahue. 200

Likely to Challenge Corbett in England-Davies and Fitz Have a Talk.

Peter Jackson left for Chicago at 6 o'clock fast evening on his way to San Francisco." Parson" Davies, his manager, will leave for "Parson" Davies, his manager, will leave for Chicago to-day. Neither Jackson nor his manager care to talk about their contemplated trip abroad, but it was learned through an intimate friend of Jackson's that the latter would surely go to England in about five or six weeks. Jackson told The Sun reporter that he would remain in Chicago about three days and have a long talk with his manager about his future plans.

Testerday afternoon "Parson" Davies met Rob Fitzsimmons at the Faller facults office for the purpose of arranging a match between Fitz and Joe Choyaski. The men conferred for about an hour but nothing definite was done. Both wen refused to accept the \$7.500 purses offered by the Olympic Club of New Orleans. They thought they were entitled to a \$10.000 purse. The Olympic Club was nothed to this effect. The National Sporting Club of London was informed by cable that if they would offer a \$10.000 purse Choyaski and Fitzsimmons would flight under their auspices. Both fighters want ten weeks for training purposes.

The second round of the team these match between the Brooklyn and Newark chass clubs was played at Newark on Monday night, when the visit six wine to the forms team's four. This six wine of Broading fourteen, while he registered six wine.



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WITH a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by the CUTIGURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and nourishes the roots, It not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the hair, but imparts a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion and softness to the hands unequalled by other skin soaps. Sold everywhere. Price, 25c. Por-

STEINITE MOVING UP.

The Veteran Chess Champton Wins Another Game from Lasker.

MONTREAL, May 8.-Steinitz and Lasker played the fourteenth game of their chess match at the Cosmopolitan Club to-day. It was the champion's turn to open the game, and as he would not give Lasker a chance of again playing a French Defence or even a Sicilian game, he opened with P-Q 4 and 2. P-Q B 4. a Queen's Gambit, which Lasker declined to accept, selecting the pawn to king's third defence. With S. P-K & Steinitz began an attack which led to an exchange of pawns and pleces. A few moves later white manipulated his pieces in brilliant fashion, and after nineteen moves the champion had everything in readiness for a coup. His queen and bishop stood on the disgonal, threatening all sorts of stood on the diagonal, threatening all sorts of things, especially on the king's rook's second square. He further threatened to take the queen's bishop's pawn with his knight.

Lasker then became desperate. After Steinitz had taken the queen's bishop's pawn the Teuton chopped the king's rook's pawn with eleck. An exchange of queens followed, and when Lasker secured the sxchange the spectators thought that the champion's case was a hopeless one. However, when Steinitz chopped pawn after pawn, compelled black to exchange his knight for bishop, and white had three passed pawns on the queen's bishop's files, it was very plain that the champion had the advantage. At 6 o'clock, the time of adjournment, Steinitz had pushed his queen's bishop's pawn to its fifth square. Lasker studied a long time, and finally scaled his move.

Lasker's scaled move, R—Q, did not help him much, as the champion played very carefully. On his forty-sixth move Lasker resigned.

The record of the match now stands: Lasker, 7; Steinitz, 4; drawn, 3. Score of game yearterday:

FOURTEENTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

FOURTEENTH GAME-QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

NOTES BY LASKER.

(a) After black's eleventh move: Although this advance weakens the K F. it paves the way for a strong strack on the kings writen in move: Mile has very skilfully prepared a strong attack in the centre of the board if an opportunity arises. He threatens now F-Q 5, and if it. Fx F 20. Fx F, bt x F, and 21. R x Rt. Fx R, figliowed by a discovered a talack on the queen.

(c) After black's eighteenth move: Playing white's game, it merely drives the queen from a narmices peak to a most threatening position. Black was under the impression that is could centinus with 10. Q-Kt., but saw too late that white could then gain a clear pawn by 20. At x kt. F. Black rught to have played from the could be a could be 18. B-64 and if 19. P-K B A. P-Kin or if 19. R-Q 2 Q R-R, and his position would have been excelled.

(d) After white's twenty second move: The continuation selected in the test a by far superior to the siter and the 22 K-Q boraise there might follow P x P. White could have been seen to the property of the property o

Beawarthr. NEW HAVEN, May 8.-Commodore Parmelee of the New Haven Yacht Club says that he will condemn his schooner yacht Phantom, which has for the past two years been the flagship of the New Haven Club. The Phantom is a famous old New York boat, and is now enrolled in the New York, New Haven, and Lachmont yachs clubs and the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia. The Phantom was built early in the sixtles, and is no longer considered seaworthy.

Parker Wins a Clever Tesnis Maich. The Columbia interscholastic tennis tournament Parker and Colwell played the only clever match of the tournament thus far. The dinas should be flatabed this afternoon. Score Price House -0 D. Peli. Cutler, heat Philip Sands. Cutler, deat Philip Sands. Cutler, deat Philip Sands. Cutler, death W. A. Bright, dr. Drinter, S. G. Hopper, Trustry, heat W. A. Semb Phalachenister, death, Parker, New York city, heat B. Colwell, Jr. Bryant and Stratton, d. 4, 16-7.



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